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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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PRICE TWO CENTS

"SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC" ALIAS "SOCIALIST" PARTY CLAIMS PUNCTURED

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—You look hot in the collar, and yet you look amused. What's the matter?

UNCLE SAM—Well, I am hot in the collar; and certainly I'm amused.

B. J.—What about?

U. S.—(taking out of his pocket a printed sheet of paper and showing it to B. J.)—I don't suppose you received one of them?

B. J.—No. This is a circular letter of the New York Social Democracy to the enrolled voters of the Socialist Labor Party. What of it?

U. S.—Now you just read it.

B. J.—(reading)—"We find your name in the City Register as a voter of the Socialist Labor Party ticket—

U. S.—They tell the truth there for once.

B. J.—This we presume is sufficient evidence that you are a supporter not only of the aims but also of the tactics of that party—

U. S.—You bet, every time. "Aim" without "tactics" is like steam outside a boiler. The "aim" of the Socialist Labor Party is to overthrow the capitalist class; its "tactics" are the only ones to reach the aim. I stand by both. Read on.

B. J.—We who address you are Social Democrats—

U. S.—Do you know what them is?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—You oughter. Social Democrats is a name that a set of folks gave themselves who pretend to be against the capitalist parties and yet log-roll with them and go on their tickets; who pretend to be against private corporations and yet grant them franchises; who pretend to be against the capitalist governments, and yet take jobs from them—in short who pretend to be Socialists but are none. Their delegate to the International Socialist Congress in Paris voted for a resolution that admitted the possibility of impartiality on the part of a capitalist government in the conflicts between employers and employ-

B. J.—What? ! !

U. S.—Jes' s— and who move their constituency here at home by doing, as said before, and taking jobs from capitalist parties, running on their tickets, advertising their political candidates, and taking hush money from the labor lieutenants of the capitalists to enable them to do the rank and file of the workers.

B. J.—Why such fellows are buncome-steers and stool-pigeons.

U. S.—Just so (Handing B. J. the S. L. P. leaflet "Socialist Labor Party versus Social Democratic party"). Read this at your leisure; it is a dandy of a leaflet; you find there all the proofs in cold type. But go on with this circular letter or balderdash.

B. J.—(resuming his reading)—"We have nothing but respect and admiration for the courage of your convictions."

U. S.—I should smile they have "respect and admiration." What they has not "respect and admiration" for honest folks! What coward has not "respect and admiration" for brave men!

B. J.—That you are a Socialist we are satisfied—

U. S.—I should smile again! What crook is not "satisfied" that an honorable man is straight!

B. J.—And we extend to you the hand of fellow-comradeship—

U. S.—(quickly putting his hands behind him). They shan't have mine! Fellow-comradeship with men who log-roll with capitalist politicians and who uphold one of their set who voted a \$15,000 appropriation for an armory!

B. J.—Ho? Ho?

U. S.—Yes; read that leaflet. I just gave you. But go on.

B. J.—But we desire to tell you frankly that by voting for the candidates and by supporting the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, you are doing the cause more harm than good—

U. S.—Yes, indeed, THEIR "cause." Every vote given to the Socialist Labor Party is a bullet into the carcass of the "cause" which consists in buncoming the workers; no doubt such votes harm such a "cause."

B. J.—The history of your party during the last three years, if you at all study it with fairness and impartiality, will indubitably convince you of this—

U. S.—Guess it will convince me that to vote for the Socialist Labor Party is rat-bane to the cause of the politically corrupt Social Democracy. The history of the S. L. P. for the last three years is proof that it will resist all chicanery and the strongest onsets against its integrity. Ho? Ho?

B. J.—Of course if you believe that the Socialist Labor Party is all right—

U. S.—Most assuredly I do! Even in violent disagreements, such as are natural in all such movements, never has the disagreeing minority ever impugned its incorruptibility, or desired to assail

its policy.

B. J.—that it is perfect in its tactics—

U. S.—That is merely buncome. Tactics are determined by conditions; they are never "perfect," but ever subject to improvement.

B. J.—and that its past is a record of unbroken victories—

U. S.—Some more buncome. The day for "victories" by the S. L. P. has not, can not yet be. That day will only come when the Party begins to oust the capitalist class. But there are other incidents, which, altho' they are not of the nature of these ultimate victories, may yet be called "victories" because they make the ultimate victory sure.

Such incidents the record of the Socialist Labor Party is full of. Its record is marked by a long series of attempts to scuttle it; the Social Democracy is one of these attempts. In each and every case, without exception, the S. L. P. came out on top of the heap, victorious, and none knew it better and are surer about it, and have more sore spots to nurse by reason of the victorious blows of the S. L. P. inflicted upon them than these armory-building, public-franchise-granting-away, political-log-rolling Social Democrats. Guess the Party has a record of unbroken victories.

B. J.—"if you believe that its past is a record of unbroken victories, we have nothing to say, save to ask you how many victories of that stamp you think a party can stand—

U. S.—No end of them! The more such victories the S. L. P. has the more magnificent its record; the surer the crooks will lose heart to attempt its ruin; and the sooner these crooks will either break up, or lose all caste and come out more fully in all their own foulness—as happens with these identical Social Democrats of capitalist jobs record.

B. J.—But if you are one who learns by experience—

U. S.—I guess we do.

B. J.—you must admit that the Socialist Labor Party is regressing instead of progressing—

U. S.—The more of such "regressions" the better; the less of Social Democracy "progression" the worse. S. L. P. influence extends every day further. At every turn the Social Democrats find the evidence thereof. And their own lacerated backs tell the tales, and the increased caution they must adopt in their crooked political manoeuvres brings home to them how the S. L. P. is "regressing." By all means let's "regress."

B. J.—Its propaganda is not a Socialist's propaganda—

U. S.—Of course it isn't; to those who want to dicker with the middle class on taxation and municipalization a la Glasgow, and whose dickerings S. L. P. propaganda makes ever harder.

B. J.—and its general tactics are ruinous as well as misleading—

U. S.—Decidedly ruinous to the corrupt Social Democracy. So ruinous that S. L. P. tactics just now burst like a bombshell in the midst of their National Executive Committee at St. Louis. With facts furnished by S. L. P. tactic and propaganda, the members handled charges against one another's integrity, and several of them resigned. "Ruinous" is no word for it.

B. J.—The Socialist Labor Party is losing whatever prestige and influence the old S. L. P. of bygone days had—

U. S.—The "old S. L. P. of bygone days"! That is a good joke. Why, that "old S. L. P. of bygone days" was a laughing stock for everybody. It consisted of a lot of aliens who hated the country, neither understood its language nor its institutions, and whose Socialism lay in phrases, and whose "influence" was to superinduce the contempt of the fakirs, who led it by the nose—just as they now lead the Social Democracy whom they compelled to call their sell-outs of the working class "a noble wagging of the class struggle."

B. J.—If you are a constant reader of The Daily People you will in all probability recall to your mind what has been said about us. But we are quite sure that you are intelligent enough not to expect us to reply to such vilification—

U. S.—Why, they did reply! Every time The Daily People published the various acts of political corruption of these Social Democrats, known as Kangaroos and which you will find in that dandy I handed to you—every time they an-

ESSEX COUNTY SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET.

For Congress Eighth District.

William Walker.

For Assembly.

Daniel J. Duggan.

Frank Rapp.

Conrad Bergholz.

Moritz Hoffmann.

James J. Murphy.

Nicholas S. Wilson.

John Mattick.

Henry L. Rubowitz.

Herman Hartung.

Nelson Frizelle.

John Hokanson.

For Sheriff.

Gustave A. Johnson.

For Mayor.

Frank W. Wilson.

sawered; and their answer was, "It is a 'Daily People' lie," and they kept it up until the proofs became too numerous, and then they hid their heads and quietly took their kicks.

B. J.—What are you going to do about it?

U. S.—Why, proceed as before. I shall vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party as the only one that an intelligent working man can vote. That ticket hits the capitalist parties and it hits all the decoy ducks of capitalism as the Social Democracy.

B. J.—Well, these people have a cheek,

haven't they?

U. S.—I'll tell you how it is. They are caricatures of Barnum. They proceed from the theory that people are fools and can be caught. Unfortunately, many are foolish and are taken in, and such corruptionists as the Social Democrats make a living off them—while it lasts. But it never lasts very long. You may cheat some people all the time, and you may cheat all the people some time, but you can't cheat all the people all the time.

B. J.—Guess so. But what is that about Quay helping a "Socialist" party in Pennsylvania? Who are they? That is not the same crowd, is it?

U. S.—The identical push. In some States they call themselves the "Socialist" party, in others they call themselves "Public Ownership" party, here in New York their style is "Social Democratic" party—it is all one. Everywhere they move under the wings of the old capitalist parties, and do, hand in hand with the labor fakirs, the dirty work of the capitalist class.

TO DEBATE

Socialist Labor Party Candidate and Prominent Lawyer to Meet in Buffalo.

Special to The Daily People.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 19.—There is a treat in store for the Buffalo comrades and the public in general. A public debate is arranged to take place next Sunday afternoon, October 26, at 2:30 o'clock sharp, at the Academy Theatre, 247 Main street, between Comrade Daniel De Leon, our candidate for Governor, and Attorney Wallace Thayer, of Buffalo.

The subject is: "Resolved, That the only solution of the Trust Problem is the Socialist Co-operative Republic."

The two debaters together will deliver five speeches, each speaking an aggregate of 90 minutes. The debate will thus last three hours, from 2:30 p. m. sharp to 5:30. Doors will open at 1:30 p. m. General admission is fixed at 10 cents, entitling a seat in balcony or gallery; reserved seats in orchestra and boxes, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

Mr. Thayer is the Buffalo lawyer who delivered last April before the Buffalo Labor Lyceum a lecture on "The Evils of Socialism," which created a sensation in the capitalist press and secured for him the reputation of a dare-devil. One of the leading Buffalo papers reporting that lecture stated that "Mr. Thayer bearded yesterday the lion in his den," because he was not afraid to speak on "The Evils of Socialism" before the capitalist interests.

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CHASE SILENT

UNABLE TO ANSWER SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY INDICTMENT.

"Socialist" Candidate Seeks to Dodge Issue and Turns Working Class Audience Against Himself—Sporadic Applause for Socialist Labor Party Virility—A Happy Augury.

Special to The Daily People.

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 19.—The seeds of Socialism, fulling ripe and potent from the tree of economic development, are as visible, manifest and active in their action here in Pittsfield, Mass., as elsewhere.

Pittsfield is a city of less than 20,000 inhabitants, situated amongst the Berkshires hills in Western Massachusetts.

Though it is an industrial city—the production of textiles, electrical machinery and apparatus being prominent industries—there is yet noticeable in its

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Its Benefit to the Capitalist Class and
City of Newark, N. J., Explained.

On October 9 the Newark Board of Trade held a meeting in the lecture room of the Newark Technical School, on High street. Some interesting facts of very great importance to the working population of Newark were brought out by Mr. John C. Dana, the librarian of the Newark Free Public Library. In the course of an address which he delivered, Mr. Dana emphasized the necessity of more technical education and increased school facilities for a manufacturing city like Newark. He pleaded with the business men present for more liberal donations to the technical school, showing how it would redound greatly to their benefit to have more of the working class better educated and trained.

"We need men," said he, "to make the wonderfully complicated and delicate machines and the tools the machines themselves use, and the tools with which the machines themselves are made."

The working class, as plainly pointed out here, are expected and do supply their capitalist masters with all the complicated machinery and tools of production. All the wealth the capitalist class possesses is squeezed out of the working class by the aid of modern machinery, and Mr. Dana admits the obvious fact that these machines themselves are made by the workers, so the contribution of the capitalist, who pockets the lion's share of all the wealth produced by these machines is nothing. He neither makes nor operates the machine, yet possesses it and is enabled to enrich himself by permitting others—the workers—to make their living by using "his" machines and factories.

And how does the capitalist class show its appreciation of the working class for all the perfected machinery and tools which they so skillfully make and then turn over to the capitalists gratis as so many handsome gifts?

Mr. Dana answers the question. He says: "The development of machinery, in recent years, has led to the disappearance, to a large extent, of the old time all round mechanic, much of the work they formerly did now being done by complicated machines operated by women, boys and girls." Here we have the situation in a nutshell. The talented young mechanic of Newark is wanted by Newark's capitalist factory owners to enter their technical training school, there to perfect his skill and knowledge to make ever more perfect machinery and thus enable the capitalist to produce ever more cheaply by harnessing the women, boys and girls to these machines at cheap wages, while the capitalist and his family, without having contributed one iota either to the making of the machines or the production of the goods, can enjoy the proceeds of the labor of all the workers. This he can do because of the system of private ownership of the land and the machinery and the tools of production which makes him and his class masters of the earth and all others mere slaves thereon—servants to the masters' will and fancy.

That the worker is being robbed in this process must be self-evident to the dullest, even if Mr. Dana, in the course of his address, did not give figures which plainly and conclusively prove the fact. He tells the "gentlemen" capitalists, "You have 3000 or 4000 factories in which you can employ over 60,000 hands who work up each year \$65,000,000 worth of finished production." The workers of Newark therefore produce the difference between the value of the

goods and the wages paid to the workers. In view of the true situation, then, it sounds queer when Mr. Dana says of Newark (speaking of the reflections which came to him during a walk through the city): "Here is a city which is a maker of many things; that is what the scene seemed to say, and also it said, 'Here is evidence that a city which makes many things must set to it that it also makes good men.' Many things indeed are made by the workers of Newark, but how good men can be made by a system of robbing them of more than half the proceeds of their labor is not so evident.

Injustice and wrong, such as the cap-

A Newark Wage Worker.

make themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances in the waiting room at Revelstoke. They had scarcely made their arrangements when they were summarily ordered out onto the platform, although they could not understand the language used they understood the meaning of the language and out they tumbled onto the platform to pace up and down in the cold until the morrow. Whilst bitterly bewailing their misfortune one of the C. P. R. employees of their own nationality overhead them and the situation was explained to him. Thinking it was merely a piece of officiousness on the part of a jack in office, and believing the waiting room was intended for passengers' service, while waiting on the company's pleasure, and they having through tickets, he unlocked the door and let them back into the waiting room for the remaining part of the night. A short time after, this man was called into the office to explain his conduct and although he had given the company body, bones, boots and all for the last ten years he was summarily fired; although he explained that the company rules stated the patrons of the road should be treated civilly and courteously, he was told it was not for him to look after the company's patrons. Now, if instead of being Indians they had been land owners or military officials the rule would have been all right.

Another item of news in this the home of the many different "Soshallist" parties. I hear the India rubber socialists—the party of stretched ideas of a very broad nature who will take any body in that will come—say the S. L. P. is revolutionary and very narrow, but this last week they held a convention and decided to come together with the Kingsley outfit of revolutionary "Soshallists."

Then again we have a large sawmill

British Columbian City Very Much Like American Capitalist Cities.

Special to The Daily People.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 10.—Here in Fernie, British Columbia, they have just concluded one of the greatest strikes in the history of the mining industry and the conditions imposed on the men by the company are almost beyond belief; although we can believe that the capacious maw of capitalism would swallow the world whole if it, like Jonah's whale, had a gullet large enough. There were 30,000 men called out on an 8-hour day proposition and after a long contest they won (like all the pure and simple). The company here owns every thing in sight, miners included, from what I can learn and exercise a tyranny and censorship over all the men do and see. No individual is allowed to start a business in the skinning game of profit; they, the company, have the monopoly and they actually control the newspapers the men read and forbid certain types of papers, so we can well understand they won.

Britons never shall be slaves. Ah, ah, and ah, ah, again, then encore. Early last spring the snow piled high on the track of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the regular daily passenger was on time, only twenty-four hours late. The time card was all right, but no use as a guide to the hour the train would arrive. Seven Italians, who cherished their native language and customs arrived late, and being unable to speak the language of the "Free Britons" and as there was no train to take them on to their destination until the next day, they tried to

THE STONE ARGUMENT

DEMOCRATS USE IT AGAINST CARROLL AT AMSTERDAM.

Hurl Rock at His Meeting Place After Other Devices Fail—Proves of No Avail—Organized Labor in Gloversville—Characteristic Arguments.

Special to The Daily People.

Gloversville, Oct. 12.—I spoke to a small but attentive audience in Amsterdam last Friday. The meeting was held in a vacant store, the proprietor of which no doubt had gone to the city of unemployed.

All about the air is rife with the manifestation of an irrepressible class struggle. Strikes, lockouts, boycotts, etc., are constantly with us. The city is never long without a strike of some kind or other, and the State and country are at all times more or less (especially just now) agitated by labor troubles. The cause of all this can be directly traced to the capitalist system and the upholders of that system—the capitalist class.

The capitalist system permits the private ownership of the land, the mines, machinery and factory, thus forcing the producers of a. wealth, the working class, into the position of dependents on the owners of these things, the capitalist class. In this manner the working class has been degraded to a slave class. We have become mere slaves to our capitalist masters, and this, too, in the so-called "land of the free and home of the brave."

The capitalist class fatten by reason of this unjust system of society, and, of course, uphold and defend it by using the power of the government, which they control in its and their support. The law of the land sanctions and upholds this degrading state of affairs because the capitalists control the courts, the judges, the governors and legislators. And the capitalists control this whole machinery of government because the workers themselves ignorantly vote it into their hands every year on election day. It is the workers themselves who invest the henchmen and tools of the capitalist class with the power of law and government which they so viciously and readily use against the working class every time opportunity offers in the course of the ever present class struggle. The capitalist "skins" the workers in the shops and factories, and when they rebel, justifies himself with the law which upholds the so-called right of contract between employer and employee, but which to-day only means the right of the capitalist to take advantage of the necessity of the worker.

How much longer will the workingmen voters permit themselves to be fooled into supporting by their votes such a system of society, where they can never hope for true freedom and justice for themselves? How much longer will they believe the deceitful pretences of the capitalist henchmen, the politicians and the labor fakirs, and give the power of their ballot on election day willingly and freely into the hands of their deadly enemy, the capitalist class, the class which stands ever ready to use and does use the powers of the government placed into its hands by the workers against those very workers, as witness the injunctions and the militia and regular troops used and called out by the capitalists in case of strikes.

Workmen, arise in your might! strike a blow at your capitalist exploiters by voting the power of the government into your own hands to use it for your own benefit just as the capitalist now uses it for his benefit and advantage.

Arise, ye workmen of Newark and the whole nation, and vote the ticket of the political party of your own class. Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket and help to establish the Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth where justice and right will prevail for all workers. Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

A Newark Wage Worker.

company here in Vancouver called the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Limited, daily capacity of 900,000 shingles; also wholesale manufacturers of lumber, base, casings, etc., etc., and mills at Sunnus, New Whatcom, Carroll Sliding, Hastings, B. C., and our mills here in Vancouver, so you see we are quite international, but much on the same lines as the Fernie district as the enclosed letter sent to one of the employees will prove. The mill owners not content with skinning the men while working, use their best endeavor to skin the one dollar and four or six bits they get as wage slaves.

Press Committee, Section Vancouver, S. L. P.

(Enclosure.)
The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Vancouver, B. C., 190—
Dear Sir.—In looking over your account we find the City Grocery Company are not supplying you with the groceries you must necessarily consume while under our employ.

As the City Grocery Company is practically controlled by "The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company," we feel we should have the preference over other dealers—all things being equal.

We are sure you will agree with us that we are not asking an unreasonable patronage.

Should there be any reason why you do not patronize our grocery department, we will be pleased to go into the matter and do what we can to mutually adjust the difficulty.

Trusting to find your name on our grocery department books as a customer in the near future, we beg to remain very respectfully yours,
The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Limited.

F. M. Britton, Secretary.

The brewery company donated a barrel of beer. A large sign over another table read as follows: "Remember we are agents for W. L. Douglas shoes. Peake & Levi—the firm who are sole agents for the W. L. Douglas shoe in Gloversville."

Mr. Peake is the captain of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, now on duty at Glens Falls; against the striking trolleymen and their union brothers are advertising their goods at their fair. However, there was a kick made at the meeting of the union last week, that they should put this firm on the unfair list, but one of the members pointed out that they could not do that as the label of the Amalgamated Association of Sole Leather Workers was on the shoe. So what did they do? Instructed their secretary to write to brother Douglas and ask to have another firm appointed as agent. One who was not a captain of militia! Great is organized labor!

W. H. Carroll.

IN SWEDEN.

Social Democrats Elected by Means of Fusion With Liberals.

In previous communications I have shown the inconsistency of the leaders of the Social Democracy in Sweden where they, after almost two years of agitation and preparation for a general suffrage strike, at the time of action last spring, transformed the whole affair into a "demonstration of forces" instead of striking a blow at the enemies of the general suffrage that would have told at once. The spontaneous outbreak of the latent revolutionary spirit of the working class was admirable, and if the leaders had not put on the brakes of their authority, setting a date for the end of the strike before it was started, the whole "revolutionary move" to last only for three days at the most, something would assuredly have been won. As it was, nothing was won but a promise of something to be proposed by the government to the Riksdag of 1904.

Thus, as the readers of The Daily People know, nothing at all is as yet done for the suffrage question. But the poor workers who had taken part in the great demonstrations were nevertheless made to feel the anger of the capitalist class in no smaller degree than if a real general strike had taken place. And I have shown that the inability of the leaders to protect the prosecuted victims of the angered capitalists created an opposition within the labor movement to its leaders, that had quite a serious aspect.

The speakers were Veal and Francis, of Collinsville, Ill. The meeting was enlivened quite a bit by some labor fakirs who, in true anarchistic style, attempted to break up the meeting with demonstrations of violence.

The pot began to boil when some innocent pure and simple tried to graft "unyanism" upon our audience by distributing a handbill with the following contents:

"In Casland Opera House, Wednesday evening, October 15, vaudeville and musical entertainment given under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union in honor of the visiting delegates of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. Among the features of the evening will be five-minute speeches by Federation orators. Tickets, 50 cents."

Veal, of course, paid his compliments to them, in the course of which he advised the crowd to save their 50 cents and buy themselves a beefsteak with it.

The news of this "insult" to "organized labor" soon spread to the adjoining barrel houses, and forthwith the forces of Organized Scaberry were marshalled. The attack came when the meeting was thrown open for questions. The question was asked, of Veal, whether it was true that he advised the audience to buy beefsteak instead of a ticket to hear five-minute orations by labor fakirs? Veal's answer in the affirmative brought a volley of denunciations from all sides.

It was plain to us that they intended to chase us out of town, but their nerve failed them when the audience took a hand. They also were all trying to talk at once, vying with each other in their efforts to remind the boisterous fakirs of their shortcomings. For a time a riot seemed imminent. Debunkers, organists, and the leaders have been crying for compromise with the Liberals in such a way, that it must have made the few class conscious workers that live in the country blush with shame. And now the executive powers have some very convincing means of teaching the people the reason why taxes must be paid. But they do not apply those means until after election, and so the Social Democratic leaders and papers have come to be almost a part of the collecting authority, seeing that they are very anxious that the assessed workers pay their taxes in time, so that they shall not lose their vote. Now there would, perhaps, not be very much to criticize in that, if at least the fight at the polls would have been the fight of the workingmen against the capitalist class. But such has not been the case. The papers and the leaders have been crying for compromise with the Liberals in such a way, that it must have made the few class conscious workers that live in the country blush with shame. And now the campaign is over, the "struggles" at the ballot box are fought and—the victory bulletin written and printed, and read all over the world. Here is what Hjalmar Branting, who was re-elected from Stockholm on the Liberal ticket, says in Social Demokratet (of which he is the chief editor) of September 29:

"Four Social Democrats in the Second Chamber is the part the working men's party gets out of the general election victories of the left (the Liberal party)."

"Sweden advances towards the first column of the countries, where the Social Democracy commences to have its say, even in a parliamentary way."

"It is no accident, on the contrary, it is an expression of the general character of the movement in our country that the three new representatives have all emanated from the ranks of the laborers themselves and thus directly and personally represent the working class."

"The reward of the politics that have been so consistently followed lies now before us in the victories of these latter days."

To effect these victories the candidates of the Social Democrats have crawled before the Liberals in most disgusting and debasing manner. Their request for recognition has in some places been met with not only coolness, but with scorn and insults from the Liberals, without the party organs daring to say a manly word of that wing of the capitalist class, the Liberal party. Of course, the "paramount issue" has been the general suffrage, which, no doubt, has some lukewarm supporters, wanting at least an extension of the suffrage, among the Liberals.

The new Social Democratic representatives of the Second Chamber are: Victor Larson from Västervik, F. V. Thorsson from Ystad and Nils Persson from Malmö, all three trades union and Social Democratic leaders. One thing may be considered as sure: if these men want to win other victories in the future with the aid of the Liberal party, they will not prove themselves very dangerous in the Riksdag to the interests of that capitalistic era.

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When I see what kind of victories that are won by the Social Democrats of Sweden, I cannot help feel very much suspicious of the frequent bulletins of victories for Socialism that are claimed by European Social Democrats. And as with the victories, so with the men and the party that win them.

From the recently held annual convention of the German Social Democrats the reports say that their most doctrinal organ, *Neue Zeit*, edited by Karl Kautsky, still does not pay its own expenses, and at the convention Kautsky, being one of the representatives of the most doctrinal Karl Marx Socialists, was rather snubbed for his "Intolerance," etc., the majority of the

DIRECTORY OF...

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Section, meets every Sunday 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Roads street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 802 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at 8. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1/2 North Main street. The People's agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1/2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party, meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org. 12 Wilmot avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and

Echoes of the Eighteenth Annual Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

By D. Ross, London, Ont.

The eighteenth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada passed into history between the 15th and 18th of last September. This convention dignified by the name of a congress, was held at Berlin, Ont., where it was intended that the meaningless farce would be enacted along the usual lines, as laid down in the constitution, viz., "securing the repeal of existing laws, the enactment of new laws, or amendments to existing statutes, in the interest of wage earners," etc. Usually this momentous duty to the working class was annually performed without any outward appearance of mental distraction or lack of unity in the assembly. This time, however, certain influences outside of this august body developed a condition of unrest and discord which resulted in making the congress of so-called representatives of the workers important in the annals of labor history in Canada. What transpired on that occasion it will be the purpose of this article to explain.

In order to arrive at a proper understanding of the class of labor representatives which composed the congress, a quotation from Article II of the constitution is necessary. This article states: "The congress shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from trades councils, central labor unions and districts and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and trades unions, in the Dominion of Canada."

This is the aggregation over which Brother Ralph Smith, M. P., mentioned in our last issue, but now no longer president, as the Miners' Union of British Columbia (for reasons which shall be hereafter explained), from which he held his credentials, had withdrawn from the congress, and, consequently, he was no longer eligible for re-election as president of the congress.

The congress was further disrupted by a resolution having been adopted excluding representatives of all labor organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or international trades unions. In consequence of this action there is hereafter to be held in Canada two congresses of labor, one called the "Trades and Labor Congress of Canada," and the other the "National Trades and Labor Congress of Canada." The former is to be composed of representatives of labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and representatives of international trades unions, and the latter will be composed of the representatives of national (Canadian) Trades Unions and labor organizations that are not of an international character. From this split among the brotherhood of labor along the lines of nationalism and internationalism, we get a view of how the farce increases the number of boxes at which they may profitably gawp, and also succeed in rendering more helpless the poor dupes who compose the rank and file of such organizations. The original Trades and Labor Congress of Canada had by the act excluding representatives of the K. of L. and other Canadian labor organizations, converted itself into a wing of the A. F. of L., and has also elected as its president John A. Fleet, who was paid organizer of the A. F. of

L. in Canada. So we may expect from henceforth a merry war between Canadian patriotism and American aggressiveness among this erstwhile harmonious brotherhood of labor.

In future we may expect abundant scabbing, along the lines of what happened in Montreal in the boot and shoe trade, to become common. There the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, a Canadian organization, was on strike in a certain factory, when the representative of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Association came on the scene, made arrangements to have the factory run by members of his organization, and so scabbed the strikers' jobs. Thus we find the way in which the labor farik is ever loyal to crookedness, and ready to trample on the constitution, which in this case stated, "the object shall be to unite all labor organizations of the Dominion," etc., etc., "and to further, by every honorable means, the welfare of the working classes."

But now the mask is thrown aside and there shall be no reason to cloak such frauds upon the workers, in the name of unity, for war has been declared, and dual labels and badges are in order, and Canadian is to be matched against American in the fight. Surely the workers of Canada cannot complain any longer for lack of leaders in the fight of labor against capital. It must also make the capitalists of this Dominion quake to think that now instead of having to face one organized army of labor, they have to face two. Verily, the day of the workers' triumph must be close at hand!

Let us now inquire what is the reason which underlies all this unrest and dissatisfaction in the ranks of the workers regarding their organizations in this Dominion? Why have they lost faith in each other, and look upon each other with suspicion? The echoes of the last Congress will perhaps throw some light on the matter. The A. F. of L. has been of late exceedingly active in the eastern provinces of Canada, and, in consequence, as seen in the election of Fleet to the presidency, the domination of the Trades and Labor Congress has fallen into its hands. Its amended constitution shows the words, "unite all labor organizations" struck out, and now the decks are cleared for action and conquest for the A. F. of L. and the international unions in the end to be sought. "Keep politics out of the unions," says the sagacious Gompers, and to-day Ralph Smith, M. P., knows the wisdom of those words in all their deepest meaning. For has not the mantle of the presidency been plucked from off his shoulders to grace the shoulders of Jack Fleet, Gompers' right hand man in Canada? And why is this so? Let the records of the congress tell. Away in the West there is among the mountains of British Columbia a mining town called Phoenix, and it has a Trades and Labor Council into which this heresy of Socialism must in some manner have found its way and, like the serpent of old, it destroyed all their innocent bliss, and by following its alluring advice the members of this same Trades and Labor Council found their eyes were opened and they perceived both good and evil; and this is what they stated to Brother Smith

by letter before all his assembled brethren in Congress at Berlin. "We withdraw from the Congress, because we believe that as at present constituted, the Congress is rather an appendage of a capitalist party, than a body devoted to the advancement of the interests of the people of Canada." This, they stated, applied somewhat largely to the rank and file of the accredited delegates, but more especially to the executive officers and leading spirits of the organization. Then follow the charges against the president, Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., which state that "he acted as a Liberal partisan in the House of Commons, and that he took the stump in the Liberal interests, also that he carried a pass from the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that by so debauching himself he could not be a disinterested champion of labor." The charges wind up with asserting that he is a "henchman of a capitalist party, and accepts favors which may be classed as bribes from a corporation, and so tries to identify the interests of capital and labor," etc. It was also stated in the newspapers that he was to be appointed Minister of Labor.

Let us note closely the characteristic reply of this chief of pure and simpledom. He begins by stating that "the charges were simply a reiteration of the Socialistic platform talked in British Columbia against himself as a leading trades unionist, and promoter of trades unionism. He left it to the intelligent judgment of the congress to estimate the character of the man who penned charges that he had been a dishonest leader without offering a little of proof. The attack was cowardly! Regarding the statement that he was to be appointed Minister of Labor, the opportunity had never come to him. Or he would frankly tell them it would undoubtedly have been a matter of very serious consideration whether or not he would accept. Was there any combination of workingmen in Canada, outside one unreasonable and unpractical body, who thought it would not be in their interests to have one of their number a Minister of Labor? (Cheers.) He denied that he stumped for the Liberals in the Ontario elections. He had merely addressed meetings of workingmen at the invitation of the president of the Trades and Labor Councils." Then he proceeds to explain that the C. P. R. pass in his pocket was not carried by himself personally, but by Ralph Smith, M. P. (a distinction not comprehensible to those ignorant Socialists). In any case he used it in the interest of the Miners' Union of British Columbia to assist them in a financial way, and it was with their consent that he made use of it.

But it is when he answered the charge of asserting that the interests of capital and labor are identical, that his crowning effort appeared. His heart warms to the subject and he mentions the name of Gompers, his associate in those views, with deepest reverence and appreciation. "He was proud of the part he had taken in bringing the two interests together, believing that in this course was the salvation of both parties. (Cheers.) He told those men who were working to keep them apart, that they were wrong and the man who entertained these views and would not express them was unworthy to be a leader in the labor movement in this country." (Applause.)

In the face of such eminent testimony from the lips of this high priest of pure and simple trades unionism, before the assembled representatives of this illustrious order, who can ever hereafter say that Canada is not abreast of the foremost nations in the great battle of labor against capital.

From the foregoing brief historical sketch of the character and actions of the leaders of trades unionism in Canada it will be sufficiently plain to readers of The People the nature of that body in the Dominion. In all its bearings it compares favorably for crookedness and sophistry with the trades union movement in the United States of America or any other country.

The S. L. P. of Canada has no slight task before it when they essay to lay before the workers of this country correct economic doctrine and sound political advice. At every point they are met and fought by the corrupt labor leader of trades unionism, safely entrenched in the favor of the ruling political parties. With combined effort they strive to prevent any and every ray of class-consciousness from reaching the toiling proletarians of the land. The labor farik is particularly zealous and watchful in this regard. Yet nevertheless the torch of S. L. P. truth seems to illuminate the darkness that has settled over the rank and file of pure and simple unionism in many parts of the land. That is easily gathered from the whine of the president of this late congress at Berlin, Ont. His organization, as already stated, had withdrawn from the congress and left him without credentials, and therefore ineligible for re-election. This changed attitude of his organization he attributed to false information sent from the east to discredit him in the eyes of his fellow workers. And all according to his version because he labored so hard to convince his union brethren of the only correct action to follow in their own interest, viz., of supporting the Reform Party. He supported the reform party and so did D. J. O'Donoghue, Frank Plant, and others, all honorable men, although they held office under the government (which he would likewise do if he could) and they also labored faithfully in the interests of the workers of the Dominion. But his honeyed council failed to convince the miners of British Columbia, and for his pains he was read a lesson along class conscious lines which he did not readily forget, and which also is a timely warning to all his fellow misleaders of the working class in Canada.

Well done, Miners' Union of British Columbia! May the light of scientific Socialism burn ever brighter in your ranks, until the darkness which the farik loves so well to aid him and his evil deeds be completely dispelled from the land! The S. L. P. in view of the development in this congress cannot help feeling greatly encouraged. The inherent rottenness of Canadian and American trades unions and their helpless efforts will daily become more apparent as the internecine war advances. With two rival trades union organizations warring regarding the correctness of nationalism or internationalism, politics or no politics in unions, arbitration, compulsory or voluntary, etc., intensified as such strife must be by an ever-widening difference on those points, between

the two their power will soon be lost. Those are the points in their platforms and constitutions which now form the open sore that will not heal. Well may the trades union farik experience a sinking heart when contemplating the possibility of ever finding common ground upon which to form agreement in these matters.

Now has come the hour for the S. L. P. to advance with consciousness of the correctness of the tactics they uphold, having an untarnishable reputation; let their uncompromising attitude win the way. The history of S. L. P. conflict in Canada is already made valuable by notable triumphs of steadfastness in the face of the corrupt ruling capitalist political parties in power. The statute books of the Province of Ontario have record of the gallant fights of the S. L. P. in municipal affairs, as the amended Municipal Act now demands that only owners of \$1,000 freehold property shall appear upon the ballot paper as candidates for aldermanic offices. So dangerous had those propertyless comrades become to the ruling class that they found it necessary to debar them from those privileges. In Dominion elections also a deposit of \$200 cash is demanded before the candidate can have his name put before his fellow citizens for the purpose of election. It is also freely talked of as being a necessity to increase the amount of such deposits and also to have the same law applied to Provincial elections.

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D. Ross, London, Ont.

THE SACK INDUSTRY

Its Effects Upon Cooperage—What It Reflects Regarding Working Class Conditions.

In the previous article, we showed how capitalist production continually tends towards the cheapening of commodities. We showed how the invention and improvement of machinery has reduced the cooper's trade from skilled workmanship to almost mechanical routine. But, a more formidable competitor of the cooperers is the machinery of their own trade, has been the sack industry. The manufacture of paper, cotton and jute sacks of various sizes has had a direct pressure upon the cooperage industry.

Both the cooper and sack industries here are dependent upon the flour mills. In the early days of milling nearly all the flour was packed in barrels; but in 1850, two sack factories were started here which since then have developed immensely, with the result that a keen competitive struggle has been going on that has crowded the cooperers to the utmost. While there never was any danger of the cooperers' trade being invaded by women and child labor, yet we find cooperage on the decline for the very reason that the cooperers indirectly have to compete with women and children in the sack industry. Sacks can be produced much cheaper than barrels and the main cause thereof is that women and boys have so to say, the monopoly on the work in the sack factories. So here we find a separate and distinct industry crowding out an old established one, because of the much cheaper wage slaves employed therein. If we are to judge by the development which has taken place from 1850 to the present time, the steady increase in the demand for sacks shows that in the near future sacks will be used altogether.

To show the difference of the labor power expended on the two products—barrels and sacks—the following statistics are valuable. The cooper shops of Minneapolis turn out an average product of 2,600,000 barrels a year, employing about 400 men and boys. The two sack factories employ about the same number of persons, mostly women, many of whom are mere girls, a number of boys and some men. Now the sack factories just not only employ

sacks to supply the mills for the remainder 12,000,000 barrels of flour, but these concerns do an extensive business all over the Northwest. Taking also into consideration the cheaper labor power of the women and youths it is easy to know why the mills are substituting sacks for barrels in every instance where it is at all possible.

As the financial condition of the working class is declining year by year, and as the workers are becoming more and more reduced to the actual point of mere subsistence and are indeed gravitating towards the point of starvation, they have to live altogether from hand to mouth. So scarcely anything is nowadays purchased by the workers in large quantities. This fact is plainly noticeable in the milling industry where the tendency is to put up flour in smaller and even smaller packages, 12, 24, 48 and 96 pound sacks are the most commonly used to put up the flour for Minneapolis and surrounding towns, where they are entirely substituted for barrels. Now this change in the flour packages is, in turn, working a transformation and will, in time, absolutely revolutionize the packing of flour in the mills. Sack sewing machines are in progress of perfection, and though none have as yet been an absolute success, yet they are so nearly so that any one that has followed the development of machinery at all knows full well that it is but a matter of a short time until they will work like a charm. Far greater problems than that have been solved during capitalist production. Now, with a power machine to sew sacks and the size of the packages reduced to 12, 24 and 48 pounds, it is a certainty that cheaper labor can be substituted and the competition for work will be keener.

The capitalist system of production is ever lessening the average amount of social labor time required to produce commodities. There are many ways of doing this; for example, the improvement of machinery, the intensification of labor, the lowering of wages, the employment of women and children, the substitution of cheaper material, etc. Now, we have attempted to show, with the flour milling and correlated industries as an example, how the production of the commodity flour has been cheapened, i. e., a far less amount of labor power is expended to produce a given quantity. It is plain, then, that labor receives a smaller share of the product it produces, for though the money, price or wage paid may be as high as formerly, yet, according to the output, and that is the only way to measure wages, it has been considerably reduced.

The working class must realize that

ROSING'S "DELIGHT"

Democratic "Trust Buster" Throws Bouquets at Steel Trust Labor Skinners.

Special to The Daily People.

Eveleth, Minn., Oct. 13.—The Democratic party is a huge fraud. This is true as far as it concerns the attitude it usually assumes toward the working class, viz., friendship, and as representative of antagonism to "trusts," "encroachments of capital," etc.

An incident in point clearly shows the real character of this party—the visiting of Rosing's Democratic candidate for the office of governor of Minnesota, to the iron mining district of Northern Minnesota.

With him were a large number of candidates for various offices and a horde of politicians, who, together visited all the mining towns in a special car furnished by the D. & L. R. and D. M. & N., which are controlled by the U. S. Steel Trust. Rosing, the representative of the party which claims it stands for the people, as against everything that spells "trusts," "capital," was profuse in his thanks for the courtesy shown him by these very capitalistic interests, which controls absolutely the fate of this mining district. In return he gave this capitalist interest marked attention; with every new utterance of "delight" giving assurance that "capital" need fear nothing radical from him if elected. What else can such expression of "delight" mean? For instance:

"We were given a very cordial reception at the range towns by both Democrats and Republicans," said Mr. Rosing. "The trip has left a very delightful impression in my mind, and I appreciate more than ever the wonderful resources of St. Louis county. I note that the mining companies maintain no company stores. They pay their men in cash and they are free to board where they please and trade where they may be able to do so to the best advantage. I was pleased to observe that this system prevails. It is a splendid way."

Note well the passage "I appreciate more than ever the wonderful resources of St. Louis county," which

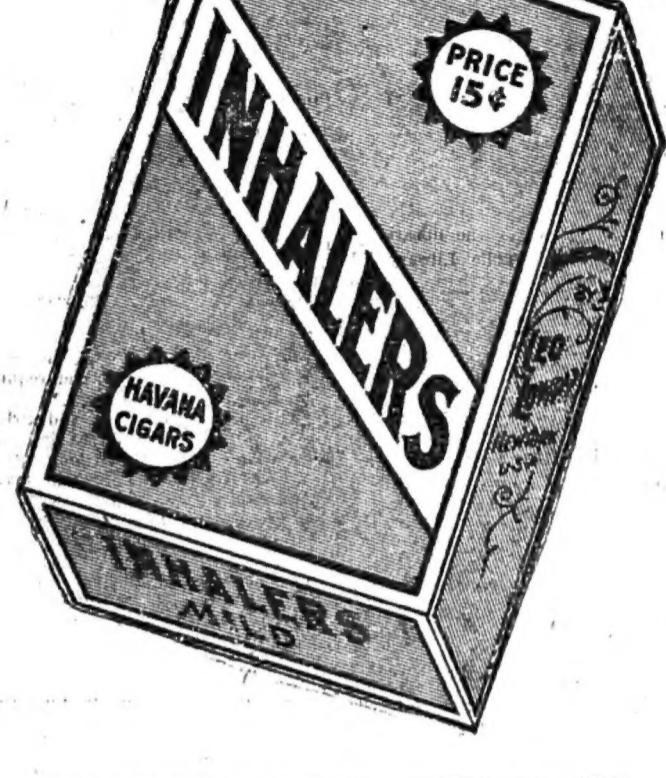
means simply this: "I now have a good idea of the enormous wealth being robbed from the class that produces it, and I assure you I shall do nothing to prevent you from the skin game; when elected depend on me for assistance."

He is "delighted" because there are no company stores. According to the Mining and Engineering Journal, August 15, the average wage of the Eveleth miners is \$2.05 a day; for this they must endure ten hours of slavery in underground tunnels, surrounded by all the dangers of that work; every day dozens of men are taken to hospitals injured by premature blasts, cave-ins, or killed by blasts and dashed down dizzy depths with a treacherous ledge of ore.

The sanitary conditions of the mine-capitalist-controlled St. Louis county towns are rank. At present a typhoid epidemic is raging in Eveleth, with victims filling the cemetery, simply because the town officials who are the henchmen of the mine capitalist dare not alter the conditions or say a word, fearing to lose their prestige as lackeys.

Of course Rosing is "delighted," but of the real condition and slavery of the working class he is mum. Why? Because he stands for capitalism every time, despite the tafty to the workers about the "trusts," and the capitalist class knows it. Else why should he receive "delightful" treatment and special care? Every workingman who is tired of being robbed of his product will vote for Thomas Van Lear, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for governor of Minnesota. L. D.

It is a good plan to start as many readers as possible with the first number. We will print several thousand additional copies of the October issue, so that in sending in lists after October 15, you can count on readers getting the first number. Let everybody hustle. Those who haven't sent in a list should start out at once to gather names. Those who have already sent in lists should try for more. An intelligent inauguration of the next social change rests with us. To the work, everybody!



Are the Only Full Havana little cigars in the market.
Box of Ten, 15c.

LEO. LOWRY
Factory, 47 West 13th Street, New York

A Grand Work

A grand display of energy has been shown by the readers of The Weekly People, in getting subscriptions for The Monthly People, the new publication of the Socialist Labor Party.

All agree that it is easy to get readers at the low price of Ten Cents per year.

Several readers of The Weekly People, who live in isolated places, have written, that The Monthly People will fill a long-felt want, as they hope through it to increase the number of Socialists in their localities.

One man writes that factories in his town being closed down, he found it difficult to get readers for The Weekly People, but he sends in a list for The Monthly.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 26,564
In 1900..... 34,191

BEVERIDGE BUNCOING THE WORKERS.

Republican United States Senator Beveridge of Indiana, addressing a meeting at Bridgeport, Conn., classified the trust evils as follows: raising of prices to consumers, the reduction of wages, and over-capitalization. The Senator from Indiana declared these evils are being operated upon by forces outside of legislation. Organized labor was particularly curing the second evil. "More power to the arm of organized labor," was the invocation of this representative of plutocratic capitalism.

If "the forces outside of legislation" are acting as efficiently on the other two evils as organized labor is acting on that of wage-reductions, then the cure of trust evils outside of legislation is hopeless. A slight consideration of the census figures will prove to the most enthusiastic friend of organized labor that wages are continually being reduced and that Beveridge's statements are simply made to bungle the workers in the interests of capitalism and the pure and simple unions that are preserving it intact by preventing the workers from seeking legislative remedy from the trust through political action on class-conscious Socialist lines.

If the census figures are consulted it will be found that while the average production of each worker has been increased ten per cent, the average wages of each worker has decreased two per cent during the decade of 1890-1900. That this intensification of production at decreased wages has not abated any since 1900 the facts in the strike of the coal miners and the threatened strikes of railroad employees make clear. The facts in the miners' case show that though they had increased the daily output of coal per man from 2.16 to 2.36 tons, or ten per cent. more a day, they did not receive a proportionate increase in wages over the scale of 1901. The railroad employees in the freight service have had their labor increased one-fifth in seven years, while their wages have remained the same as that to which they were reduced during the "hard times" of 1903.

These facts ought to make clear to the workers that when such a source as the census, which is notoriously manipulated in the interest of the capitalist class, pictures such a decline in working class wages as that shown by the figures quoted above, the actual condition of labor is really worse. These facts ought to show to the workers that the Republican senator from Indiana and the labor leaders of this country are playing into each other's hands for the purpose of preventing working-class legislation and preserving capitalism intact.

Those figures finally ought to show to the workers the necessity of throwing the bungo-steers of capitalism, whether they are Republican senators from Indiana, or plain every-day labor fakirs, overboard, metaphorically speaking. Those figures ought to show the necessity of the working class marching to the ballot box and by voting the Socialist Labor Party into power, seize the powers of State and legislate on class-conscious lines to make the trusts social property. Speed the day. Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN SWITZERLAND'S GENERAL STRIKE.

For years it has been proclaimed in this country that in order to secure political freedom and economic justice, it is necessary to inaugurate the initiative and referendum. With the adoption of this method it is claimed that strikes would become unknown and the social problem solved. Switzerland, it is conceded, has demonstrated the possibilities of this method and proven all that is claimed for it.

Switzerland, however, is making history that proves the contrary. It has just had a general strike. That strike is reported collapsed. During it six persons became victims of the armed militia and police: 280 were arrested and 120 deported. General strikes, shootings, wholesale arrests and deportations do not substantiate the claims of political freedom and economic justice attributed

to Switzerland's method of initiating and affirming the passage of laws.

The fact is that the initiative and referendum is powerless to alter or change capitalism unless it is intelligently used by the working class in its interests.

In Switzerland, where capitalism is not as intensely developed as in this country and class demarcations are, consequently, not as pronounced or emphatic, the initiative and referendum preserves a greater semblance of democracy than it could here, owing to the class distinctions existing here. But this general strike shows that even in Switzerland it will no longer avail the working class, if continued to be used regardless of class distinctions, as at present.

The Switzerland general strike was caused by the importation of an American manager for the Geneva Tramway Company. This manager introduced American methods in his efforts to increase the company's dividends. The men struck, others sympathetic joined the strike. Thereupon the government responded by pursuing American methods too, only it improved upon them by adding deportation to shooting, clubbing and arrest. Despite its democratic origin it acted capitalistically and in the advanced manner of the advanced capitalism imported into its country.

The lesson from all this is plain: the initiative and referendum is no good unless coupled with class-conscious Socialism. Unless the working class first understand its class interests and work intelligently for them, the initiative and referendum will simply be another means by which it binds its own chains. With its class interests understood the initiative and referendum will be a means of working class liberation. Socialism first, the initiative and referendum after.

THE TRUE POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF LABOR.

There is a theory to the effect that a class-conscious workmen's political party cannot be developed independently of the pure and simple trades unions and that if such a party would thrive and flourish it must be evolved out of such unions. Despite its scientific phraseology this theory is not otherwise scientific. It is not in accord with facts. It is not honest. It is but an excuse for shirking an unpleasant and unprofitable task, and for engaging in log rolling and political corruption.

When lot of political aspirants of the two old parties in the unions want recognition they form an "Economic League" or a "Union Labor Party," as did the Democrat, "Labor" Mayor Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., and the Republican, "Labor" Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, Cal., respectively; and get a lot of trades unions and corrupt "socialists" to support them. This is called "the political evolution of labor"; but there is no evolution about it. These political aspirants and their supporters are bought out by the two old parties, their "parties" collapse, capitalism continues to prevail, while trades-unionism and "socialism" are reorganized again into another "independent labor party" and the old programme is gone through once more. This is not progress. It is simply travelling around in a circle.

That this periodic performance is neither evolution nor progression, a review of the political movements associated with trades unionism in this country during the past twenty-five years will testify. Such a review will show that despite all the "Economic Leagues," "Union Labor," "United Labor," "Progressive Labor," "Workmen's," and other parties which sprung up during that period, not to mention "the labor element" in the "Liberal," "Social" and "Radical" Democracies, labor is no nearer emancipation and socialism no nearer

realization than at the outset. It plans to dredge the sea for fishes and thus do away with the humble and picturesque fisherman, whose life is one continued chapter of heroism.

"It preempts the air for its own, as well as the land and the sea."

"Its charter empowers it to 'buy, sell, breed and deal in cattle, sheep, poultry, game, fish and all kinds of livestock.'

"By another clause of the charter it is authorized to 'build, purchase, or establish markets and butcher shops, and deal in all kinds of meat, poultry, game and fish and other things incident to the meat and poultry or fish trade.'

"In plain language, the new combine may establish butcher shops, and practically grocery stores, in every city, town and village in the country. It can also buy any such business already established. It will sell butter, eggs and cheese."

"License to rob," "has power to stifle competition in almost every article of food," "the new trust includes every living thing that walks, flies or swims"—these are not phrases that show that the beef trust has been curbed, restrained or busted, by the legal actions instituted against its constituent companies when they formed the Beef Combine. Making due allowance for their yellow Journal sensationalism and for the Democratic desire to stampede the middle class into voting its ticket, those phrases show that the yellow Journal is simply fooling its working class readers and that it is playing a game in which the working class are the losers.

Trusts cannot be curbed, restrained or busted by legal enactment and enforcement. This has been demonstrated in Republican New Jersey and in Democratic Texas. No matter how drastic the law may be on paper, it is as nothing in fact. This experience has proven, and it has been proven under Republican and Democratic administrations alike.

There is only one remedy for the

trials: It must be owned by society according to the lines laid down by class conscious socialism. There is no other way.

It therefore behoves the working class to turn a deaf ear to the pretences of the yellow Journal and smite it, together with both the Democratic and the Republican parties, and give their support to their own class papers, The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People, and their votes to their own class party—the Socialist Labor Party.

THE END OF THE COAL STRIKE.

The coal operators' offer to arbitrate the strike which has been accepted by the United Mine Workers' Union, with slight modifications, is a victory for the interests which they represent. The offer provides for the appointment of a commission of men dependent on, and favorable to, capitalist interests, and thus ignores the working class interests involved. It demands that the strikers return to work immediately pending settlement and thus makes no concessions. It requires that all questions at issue between the companies and their employees, whether union or non-union, shall be referred to this commission, and thus refuses to recognize the union. It maintains the operators' right to retain and employ non-union men, and thus puts 17,000 strikers, whose places have been filled, out of work, and gives the operators power to discharge unionists as fast as non-unionists can be found to fill their places. It is an absolute insistence upon that they have demanded and does not yield a jot to the strikers.

The whole tenor of these apologies for the contrast between excessive wealth among the idlers and excessive poverty among the industrious is that wealth brings with it so much worry that its possessor is unable to sleep soundly; that the possessor of wealth does not enjoy the robust health that the workingman is accused of reveling in. In fact, the impression is sought to be conveyed that there is a compensating balance in the distribution of the good things of life, and, if anything, the workingman has somewhat the best of the bargain through physical superiority, and that consequently it would be unwise for the laborer to seek to participate in the wealth that brings added cares and worry, and which would deprive him of the delightful privilege of being overworked to the point where he is so completely tired out that he is almost asleep before he reaches his home after his day's labor.

The same practical results will flow from the acceptance of the coal operators' offer as flowed from the arbitration of the Boston teamsters' and the San Francisco ironworkers' strikes. In those strikes the same principles of arbitration prevailed, with the favorable exception to the strikers that they were directly represented on the arbitration boards appointed by the Civic Federation. In those strikes, the strikers waived their demands pending a settlement, which has not yet come. Hundreds of their numbers, especially the most active and aggressive, were discharged, while the employers availed themselves of the liberty to hire non-union men by replacing the strikers who returned with men who worked at less wages. This was notably the case in the Boston Teamsters' strike. With such precedents before the working class, it may be safely concluded that the acceptance of the coal operators' offer to arbitrate is a victory for them and a defeat for the working class.

There is a ghastliness in these attempts to convince the workers that they are the fortunate possessors of material advantages, that becomes apparent as soon as we probe below the surface. It may be that wealth is a source of anxiety, but it is a source of a thousand times more anguish to those who possess it not than it ever can be to those who have it in abundance. The lives of the working people are a series of continual tragedies in battling against pauperism, and while it may be so, although we doubt it much, that those who possess great wealth are sometimes restless on that account, they do not show any symptoms of their uneasiness in their well-fed looking carcasses or their florid complexions.

On the other hand, the poor unfortunate who are haunted by store bills, by rent bills, by doctor bills, and who can

not compass the wherewithal to meet their obligations, they are restless, they are uneasy, they turn and toss on a sleepless bed from anxiety as to how their family shall be tided over the black swamp of pauperdom; they show the worry of wealth in their harried and bowed down lives. Yes, we will admit that wealth is the cause of much trouble and irritation, but the horrors visit not those who have the wealth, but those who have it not.

It is well understood, of course, that a certain amount of physical exertion is essential to the bodily well-being; but it is equally well understood that excessive exertion is as detrimental as sufficient exertion is beneficial. The pitted people of wealth obtain their physical exercise combined with pleasure in yachting, dancing, pony polo, horse and automobile riding, golf, hunting, travel and a thousand and one other delightful, varying and pleasurable means. If they weary of deep-sea fishing their drooping energies are revived by the excitement of hunting large game ashore; if the mountain pleasures become monotonous they turn to the seaside, if the calm and peace of country villas produce a spirit of loneliness they enter the galleries of city life, listen to the world's sweetest singers, feast upon the works of art of the world's most gifted children. Their lives are rounded out with a bountiful variety that precludes any danger of weariness or the sameness of existence. If one looks upon them as they take their exercise spins and drives through the boulevards it will be difficult to detect any indication in their appearance that their wealth interferes with a full and rounded physical development.

The average of their lives is twenty years greater than those of the toilers, who are expected to believe that the life of labor is the ideal for healthfulness.

When we turn from the observation of the wealthy engaged in their sports and pastimes, and behold the lives of the toilers, monotonously and wearily performing the same dull routine and slavery from childhood to the grave; when we understand that the nourishment of the worker is seldom adequate to the tasks that he must perform; when we realize the dreariness and lack of variety that distinguishes the working class existence; when we know the diseases and sicknesses to which the working class is subjected by their very occupations; when we contrast the bodies and countenances of a group of workers with those of a group of dividend eaters, we can arrive at an appreciation of the bare-faced fraud that would assert that health and peace of mind are the resultants of a life of unrequited labor.

The working class will continue to suffer such defeats and have their struggles redound to the economic and political interests of their master so long as they are led by pure and simple trades union tactics and principles. These principles recognize that capital and labor are one and that the capitalist system is a reality.

They favor arbitration and useless tinkering with the system that grinds them down. Relief can only come when labor recognizes that its interests are antagonistic to those of capital and that the capitalist system is an evolution which must give way to the Socialist Republic. Relief can only come when labor organizes to overthrow the capitalist system both politically and economically. Hasten the day!

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LABOR AND WELL BEING

Reading recently an article in one of the popular magazines that devote considerable space to the justification and the puffing of the imaginary excellencies of those who have accumulated millions by the robbery of labor, we encountered a passage wherein it was stated that at one period in his career the oil magnate, Rockefeller, through overspeculation, was brought to the verge of bankruptcy.

In the relation of the incident it was stated that his wife expressed the wish that the termination of his business career might be accomplished; for then, she stated, it would be possible for him to enjoy a good night's sleep, something that was impossible during the excitement of business ventures.

This anecdote in itself is apparently of trivial account; but taken altogether with certain other Munchausenisms, we encounter a class of fables the purposes of which are to lull the working people to quietude under oppression, with the delusion that there are many advantages of life that are the peculiar possessions of the toilers, and that there are many ills that those who pursue a life of labor are exempt from.

The whole tenor of these apologies for the contrast between excessive wealth among the idlers and excessive poverty among the industrious is that wealth brings with it so much worry that its possessor is unable to sleep soundly; that the possessor of wealth does not enjoy the robust health that the workingman is accused of reveling in. In fact, the impression is sought to be conveyed that there is a compensating balance in the distribution of the good things of life, and, if anything, the workingman has somewhat the best of the bargain through physical superiority, and that consequently it would be unwise for the laborer to seek to participate in the wealth that brings added cares and worry, and which would deprive him of the delightful privilege of being overworked to the point where he is so completely tired out that he is almost asleep before he reaches his home after his day's labor.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach their name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The Rev. Thurston Brown's "Infinite Goodness" Shown to Be Finite Reticence.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Last Sunday afternoon, Comrade De Leon spoke to the best audience we have had for some time. The chairman, Comrade Gidley, after a short speech, introduced the S. L. P. candidate for governor, Daniel De Leon, who explained very clearly the law of exchange value. The excellent manner in which he handled this usually dry subject was a treat to all present. De Leon showed the duplicity of the democrats, regular, liberal, horseshoe and social. A few of the latter gentry were present; one of them being no less light than their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Rev. Thurston Brown, who took the medicine without saying a word in reply. We were not aware, at the time, that we had so distinguished a visitor. The marsupials felt very sore at being classed with the other democrats.

Rev. Brown was billed to speak here Monday evening, so the comrades here returned the visit. The kangs had a very slim audience. When the writer of this entered the hall the reverend gentleman was telling how embarrassed he felt (he saw the arm and hammer brigade in the rear of the hall) at having to speak to men who were already converted to Socialism. His subject was: Should the trust own the people, or should the people own the trusts, which? He made an awful mess of it. He may know a little of theology and "infinite goodness," but he did not show that he knew much of Socialism. Referring to De Leon's speech of the day before, Brown had nothing but praise for his masterly analysis of capitalist production and his "relentless logic." He acknowledged he had profited by it, and I should think he did. De Leon's analysis of the decoy duck party, and the labor fakir, however, did not please him so much. The "relentless logic" here left a loophole through which the marsupial crawled (you know what a small hole you can get through) by saying De Leon was unscientific.

The reverend gent thought it was awful for De Leon to call Mitchell a labor fakir, whom he, Brown, thought was a sincere man. And Mitchell was coming their way. Mother Jones was a Socialist, too.

When the time for questions came, we went for them, casting at them the record of their great achievements in the way of emancipating the working class by armories and running on every ticket in sight. Brown acknowledged he did not know very much about the party. He then commenced to whim and cry for unity, and told how hard it was for himself and Silverman and others to part from the S. L. P., ad nauseam. Brown also stated that De Leon had rendered good service for Socialism, but the best thing he could do now would be to retire, and leave it to the very many reverends, Thurston Brown, Mitchell and Mother Jones, I suppose.

Chase is not the only prophet the "Socialist" party has, for Brown told of one greater than himself, a comrade of his, who edits a magazine, who had told him we would have Socialism in 1886. We used to think here that the comrades sometimes exaggerated in describing the antics of the kangaroos. We do no longer. We have a fine manager here now, and we will keep them jumping. J. Royle.

Newburg, N. Y., October 15, 1902.

The Corrupt "Socialist" Party Caught Again.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Score another against the Social Democracy, alias Socialist party. Enclosed find exact copies of cards, and a self-explanatory letter. In their eagerness to catch votes and to have a full ticket, the kangs nominated two men who, according to their own statement, do not belong to any Socialist organization. I retain the originals for the present, as I wish to use them in a debate at San Pedro, with a kang (providing he sticks to his agreement) in a short time.

H. J. Schade.

315 Stockton street. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 10.

(Enclosure)

Highland, Cal., Oct. 2, 1902.

Comrade—I hereby enclose you cards or nominees who hold themselves before the people as Socialists.

I have interviewed each one of said candidates in regards whether they were members of any section or members at large, and their answer was they were neither one member of a section or at large.

Yours fraternally,

C. E. Murray.

IL

Card No. 1.

JOHN A. WARD
Regular Socialist Nominee For
CONSTABLE
Highland Township

Undercurrent
(Union Label) Highland, California.

JAMES F. WILKIN
Regular Socialist Nominee For
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Highland Township

Undercurrent
(Union Label) Highland, California.

More "Socialist" Corruption—Involved in Bribery Charges With Pure and Simples at Haverhill, Massachusetts.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find two newspaper clippings. They speak for themselves. The first, under the heading of "Bribery Charges," you will find to be a photograph of the pure and simples together with the "Socialist party," both

accepting bribes for assisting to secure the nomination for Congress of Gardner and Shaw. Both of the latter are millionaires, the former is a son-in-law of Senator H. C. Lodge, the latter is a railroad magnate. What is true of Haverhill is also true of Salem, as both are part of same district. It is estimated by local politicians that \$15,000 was spent by Gardner to secure the nominations. The second is entitled "Senator Dodge on Vulgar Display." This is full of meat, as it shows the hypocrisy of Dodge, he denounced the use of money in elections while his son-in-law secured his nomination by just such means.

A Massachusetts Proletarian.

Salem, Mass., October 11, 1902.

P. S.—The most important part was overlooked in clipping one. You will notice a "Scates" involved in the Boot and Shoe Workers' bribery charges. This is the same gentleman who was elected to the legislature together with Armory Carey by the "Socialist party" in 1899.

(Enclosures.)

I.
BRIBERY CHARGES MADE IN HAVERHILL.

Leaders in Labor Unions Accused of Receiving Bribes From Managers of the Gardner and Shaw Congressional Campaigns.

Attempts at bribery, acceptance of bribes, corruption and degradation of citizenship, are some of the accusations that are flying through the air in this city, between the members of the three unions here as an aftermath of the recent congressional contest between Gardner and Shaw, says a Haverhill dispatch to the Boston Advertiser this morning.

The organizations involved are the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the Lasters' Union. The last body, however, is now practically out of the trouble.

The charge that has wrought up the unions is that certain members during the Shaw-Gardner campaign accepted money as bribes, supposedly for the made public was taken. In the Lasters' Union there was a protracted discussion, after which it was announced that the member accused of receiving \$200 had been completely exonerated of the charges against him.

But at the shoe council of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union things were more strenuous. There was much discussion, and demands came from all sides that no guilty man should escape.

Unanimously resolutions were adopted to the effect that a committee of five should be appointed to investigate the charges that had been made. It was resolved to condemn all persons who had been party to receiving money as a bribe in this case, as the good name of the union was at stake as being party to an "infamous attempt to degrade citizenship by an attempt of purchase and bribery."

The committee of five has been appointed with power to expend money to secure legal and clerical services, to summon witnesses both from and out of the union, and in general to take those steps that would constitute a most thorough inquiry.

In the public talk there are plenty who claim to know who the men are who are accused. They are all well known, and when the hearing comes off, it will be in a large degree sensational.

Agent Scates of the shoe council asserts that the council is unanimous that the guilt shall be fixed where it belongs and that his union shall wipe the present stain off its record.

II.

SENATOR LODGE ON VULGAR DISPLAY.

"Wealth a Great Peril When Used to Debauch Elections."

May Produce an Anarchy.

Close observers of the recent congressional campaign—or rather the campaign for the congressional nomination—will be amused to read excerpts from Senator Lodge's address at the dedication of Clark College, Worcester, Thursday. Senator Lodge is Capt. A. P. Gardner's father-in-law.

In his remarks Senator Lodge referred to the responsibilities of wealth and the possibility that vast accumulations of money are a menace to society. He said:

"If the holders of immense fortunes lose sight of the responsibilities which this great wealth brings them, become, in my judgment, the greatest source of danger which our modern times afford. If these great fortunes are administered with a due sense of responsibility to the community, whose laws have made their accumulation possible, they will be not only beneficent, but they will be a bulwark of liberty, of order, and of progress."

"When wealth expends in a single evening upon a vulgar, brainless entertainment an amount of money the income of which would mean affluence to thousands of families; when it is used to promote corners in the necessities of life, or for desperate gambling in the stock market, when it is engaged in an effort to debase elections or control legislatures; when it considers that everything is for sale, legislatures and courts, public offices, the honesty of men and the honor of women, it is hard to over-estimate the peril which it portends."

"When so used and sought only for its own sake, it puts weapons into the hands of those who through envy, malice, ignorance or misfortune seek the overthrow of society and to produce the anarchy which would return men to the savage state from which they have so painfully climbed upward."

"But when wealth realizes the responsibilities, it is a protection and a strength."

We thereby demonstrated that there is at least one pure and simple union which believes in "politics in union," if they are the kind of politics which will enable the working class to lift themselves out of the rut of wage slavery.

Yours for Socialism and humanity.

W. J. Hobart, President,
Local No. 6, U. A. of H. & R. E.
Denver, Colo., Oct. 10, 1902.

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deplored at the time that that man should be so foolish as to expect financial aid for a working class movement from the very enemies of that class. But with time our views changed. Watching the antics of the Debs crew and their later allies, the Kangaroos, we came to understand how consistently Debs had acted in that early move of his. For a political organization that can take on is endeavoring to take under its protecting wings that scab crew which claims that labor and capital are brothers, there is not the least bit of inconsistency in asking for financial support from a Rockefeller or other labor fleecers. But their consistency can be carried still further: they have been consistent enough to vote for armory appropriations, so now they ought to send their circular letters, appealing for financial aid to the militia companies throughout the country, instead of sending them to members of the S. L. P.

During the summer and fall I have received several such appeals, but, of course, left them unheeded. But the last one made me write an answer, and as they may prove interesting reading, I enclose both the circular letter and a copy of my reply to its author, one L. M. Holman of Minneapolis, Minn. Above the letterhead of the typewritten sheet is printed the well known, but in this case ill-used, appeal to the workers: "Workingmen of all countries, unite etc." The letter reads as follows:

Minneapolis, Minn., August 16, 1902.

To the Comrades and Friends of Socialism:

The State Campaign Committee of the Social Democratic party wished to call your attention to the great need of finances for carrying on our proposed aggressive campaign. Comrade G. E. Lockwood, who has charge of the state wagon, has been doing excellent work for the cause and it would be a very unfortunate thing for Socialism in this State if we should have to lose his valuable services. The State Committee is now indebted to Comrade Lockwood on salary to August 6, \$27.40, and on cost of wagon, \$95.00. Comrade Lockwood has sacrificed his material interest to the cause, giving his entire time to Socialism at the small salary of \$10 per week, he paying the expense of keeping the horse.

Now, comrades, to speak plainly, if we wish to continue Comrade Lockwood in the field funds must be forthcoming at once or he will be obliged to seek a larger field. Can the Minnesota comrades stand idly by and let the cause of Socialism suffer in this State for want of a few paltry dollars? We think not. Therefore, comrades, we make our most earnest appeal to you for liberal and immediate financial support, believing that you will not fail our noble and grand cause at this critical period.

A Lowell comrade who has been observing the work of Farrell, states that the secret of his success is persistency. He undertook to get subscribers and he gets them, and he has done this in a town in which Socialism is looked upon as the product of the ruler of Hades. We trust that some of the more or less inactive agents of The Weekly People will do as this man has done—that is, their best.

The cost of putting the names of our candidate on the ballot, the issuing of a State paper or bulletin, distributing campaign literature, getting speakers of national reputation, such as Eugene V. Debs, Father Hagerly or the like, will be considerable, but it is necessary campaign work.

Again, comrades, do not shirk your duty now, but with a united front let us put the State of Minnesota into the vanguard for Socialism. Yours fraternally,

State Campaign Committee.

S. M. Holman, State Secretary.

(Copy of Reply.)

Red Wing, Minn., August 27, 1902.

S. M. Holman, Esq., 125 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir.—I am in receipt of your circular letter of the 16th instant, containing an appeal for financial support to the Social Democratic party, and as I twice before this summer have received similar letters from Mr. Lockwood, I think I may as well inform you, that I am already a member of a Socialist party, when there was already one, not consistently giving any support whatever to your party, which is a rival to the S. L. P. I have yet to learn what valid reasons you people have to start and maintain a new Socialist party, when there was already one, such party in the field; and it puzzles me how you can adopt the quotation from Marx: "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" as your motto, when you yourselves try, the best you know how, to cause a split in the ranks of Socialism. If you have any printed matter in form of leaflets giving valid reasons for the existence of your party, you might make better use of your postage stamps by mailing me a copy of such reasons. Yours truly,

B. Elde.

I may add that I am still waiting for those reasons, and will, I am afraid, have to wait until Gabriel blows his trumpet—if I live that long; and I want to live as long as possible—if for no other reason, for finding out those valid and honest reasons for the existence of that many-named party.

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